

USSR/Medicine - Diphtheria, Scarlet fever

FD-2311

Card 1/1 Pub 148 - 12/36

Author : Guslits, S. V.

Title : Some present-day problems of the epidemiology of the most important "children's" infections (Comm 3)

Periodical : Zhur. mikro. epid. i immun. No 2, 37-38, Feb 1955

Abstract : Discusses the problem of healthy carriers of the causative factors of diphtheria and scarlet fever and the susceptibility of human beings to these diseases. Assumes that practically all human beings are susceptible to infection, as shown by the high ratio of bacillus carriers in foci of diphtheria, but that most of them have the disease in a very mild form. One reference, USSR, since 1940.

Institution : Chair of Epidemiology, Central Institute of Advanced Training for Physicians

GUSLITS, S.V.

"On contagion, contagious diseases and their cure." Girolamo
Fracastoro. Translated from the Latin by V.O. Gorenshstein, A.A.
Sadova. Reviewed by S.V. Guslits. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun.
no.7:109-111 J1 '55. (MLRA 8:9)
(COMMUNICABLE DISEASES)
(FRACASTORO, GIROLAMO, 1483-1553)

GUSLITS, S.V.; SLAVIN, G.P.; AGAFONOV, V.I.; BEZDENZHENYKH, I.S.;

HALIL, Yu.M., professor

"Course in specialized epidemiology." V.A.Bashenin. Reviewed by
S.V.Guslits and others. Zhur. mikrobiol., epidem. i immun. 27
no.3:104-108 Mar' 56. (MLRA 9:7)

(EPIDEMIOLOGY) (BASHENIN, V.A.)

GUSLITS, S.V. (Moskva)

Instruction in epidemiology in higher medical schools. Zhur.
mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 27 no. 5:94-95 My '56. (MLBA 9:8)

1. Iz kafedry epidemiologii Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershen-
stvovaniya vrachey
(EPIDEMIOLOGY, educ.
in Russia)

Chair Epidemiology, Cent Inst. Adv. Training Physicians

GUSLITS, S.V.

"The common cold and its control" by B.B.Koiranskii. Reviewed by
S.V.Guslits. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 27 no.11:98-100 N '56.
(COLD (DISEASE)) (MLRA 10:1)
(KOIRANSKII, B.B.)

GUSLITS, Solomon Vladimirovich

[Epidemiology and prophylaxis of dysentery] Epidemiologiya i profilaktika dizenterii. Moskva, Medgiz, 1956. 179 p. (MIRA 9:11)
(DYSENTERY)

GUSLITS, S.V., dotsent

Disease of dirty hands. Zdorov'e } no.6:20-22 Je '57. (MLRA 10:7)
(DYSENTERY)

ALYMOV, A.Ya., prof.; GUSLITS, S.V., dotsent; YELKIN, I.I., prof.;
ZHDANOV, V.M., prof.; NEMIROVSKAYA, A.I., kand.med.nauk;
STEPANOV, I.R., dotsent; BELIKOV, P.F., red.; BEL'CHIKOVA,
Yu.S., tekhn.red.

[Course in epidemiology] Kurs epidemiologii. Pod red.
I.I.Elkina. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry Medgiz, 1958.
431 p. (MIRA 13:1)

(EPIDEMIOLOGY)

PASTERNAK, N.A.; RAVICH, I.V.; GUSLITS, S.V.

Treatment of diphtherial carriers with antibiotics of the tetracycline series with ecmoline. Antibiotiki 3 no.2:82-85 Mr-Apr '58.
(MIRA 12:11)

1. Kafedry mikrobiologii i epidemiologii TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

(DIPHTHERIA, transmission,
prev. ther. of carriers with ecmoline with
tetracycline (Rus))
(TETRACYCLINE, ther. use,
diphtherial carriers, with ecmoline (Rus))
(ANTIBIOTICS, therap. use,
ecmoline ther. of diphtherial carriers, with
tetracyclines (Rus))

GUSLITS, S.V., dotsent

Review of I.A.E. Timen's book "Epidemiological significance of laboratory diagnosis of typhus, paratyphoid fever, and the carrying of bacteria." Sov.med. 23 no.9:150-151 S '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(TYPHUS FEVER) (PARATYPHOID FEVER) (TIMEN, I.A.E.)

GUSLITS, S.V., dotsent

Some controversial problems in the theory of epidemiology
("Theories of infection" by I.V.Davydovskii. Reviewed by
S.V.Guslits). Gig. i san. 24 no.7:86-90 J1 '59.
(MIRA 12:9)

(INFECTION)

(DAVYDOVSKII, I.V.)

GUSLITS, S.V. (Moskva)

Evolution of droplet infections in children; some comments on two reports by V.I.Iofle and his coauthors. Sov.zdrav. 20 no.5:56-58 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

(COMMUNICABLE DISEASES)

GUSLITS (Moscow), S. V.

"Modern Problems of the Theory of Epidemiology."

Report presented at the Scientific Conference of the Dushanbe Inst. of Epidemiology and Hygiene (DIEG) devoted to problems of Epidemiology, Hygiene, Bacteriology, Virology and Parasitology, held in Dushanbe, December 1962. (Zdravookhraneniye Tadzhibistana, Dushanbe, No 3, 1963 pp 40-41.)

Docent of the Central Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians

GUSLITS, S.V.

Notes of an epidemiologist concerning active immunization of the population and the problem of eradicating infections. Trudy TSIU 68:12-20
'64. (MIRA 18:5)

GUSLITS, S.V.

Reactivity in infectious pathology and epidemiology. Trudy TSIU 68:21-
30 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

GUSLITS, S.V.

Significance of the quantitative factor in the epidemic
process. Trudy TSIU 80:9-12 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

GUSLITS, V., inzh.; SABININA, L., inzh.

Device for overturning passenger cars. Av.transp. 40 no.7:23-25
Jl '62. (MIRA 15:8)

(Garages—Equipment and supplies)

GUSLITS, V., inzh.

Hoists used in the maintenance of motor vehicles. Avt. transp.
43 no.6:48-49 Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)

GUSLITS, V., inzh.

The P-102 dumping gear. Avt. transp. 43 no.12:21-22 D '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

Geology of the Pechora Basin

Structure and history of valley development in the upper part of
the Pechora Basin. *Biul. MOIP. Otd. geol.* 35 no. 3:69-88 My-Je
'60. (MIRA 14:2)

(Pechora Valley--Terraces (Geology))

GUSLITSER, B.I.; KANIVETS, V.I.

Caves of the Pechora territory as a source for studying the
Quaternary. Izv.Komi fil.Geog.ob-va SSSR no. 7:45-59 '62.
(MIRA 15:12)

(Pechora Valley—Caves)
(Pechora Valley—Geology, Stratigraphic)

GUSLITSER, B.I.; KANIVETS, V.I.

First paleolithic site in the Pechora Valley portion of the Urals.
Biul.Kom.chetv.per. no.27:21-27 '62. (MIRA 16:4)
(Pechora Valley—Stone age)

GUSLITSER, B.I.

Pre-Quaternary sediments of the high river terraces and caves in
the upper Pechora basin. Biul. MOIP. Otd.geol. 37 no.4:52-60
Jl-Ag '62, (MIRA 16:5)
(Pechora Valley--Alluvium)

GUSLITSER, Boris Isaakovich; KANIVETS, Vyacheslav Il'ich;
BADER, O.N., otv. red.; VARSANOF'YEVA, V.A., otv. red.

[Caves in the Pechora Valley portion of the Urals]
Peshchery Pechorskogo Urala. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 132 p.
(MIRA 18:11)

BELKIN, A.; BORISOV, A.; GENIN, B.; GUSLITSER, I.; GRUZDEV, V.; DICH, S.;
DUSEYEVA, Ye.; YEGOROVA, A.; ZAK, S.; KAZYMOV, A.; KRUPENNIKOVA, Ye.;
KONKIN, A.; MOGILEVSKIY, Ye.; PAKSHVER, A.; SMELKOV, G.;
CHICHKHIANI, A.; CHUGUNOV, K.; SHIFRIN, L.; YUNOVICH, E.

Sergei Alekseevich Tairov. Khim.volok. no.3:79 '62.
(MIRA 16:2)
(Tairov, Sergei Alekseevich)

GUSLITSER, I.I.; VIKTOROV, A.Ye., red.

[Organization of unloading and bucking operations at the lower
landings of logging roads] Organizatsiia razgruzochno-raskriszhe-
vochnykh robot na nizhnikh skladakh lesovoznykh dorog. Ioshkar-Ola,
1957. 63 p. (MIRA 14:4)
(Lumbering--Transportation)

GUSLITSER, I.I.

Selecting similarity constants and scales in modeling loading and
unloading units with flexible couplings for round lumber. Trudy
VSNIPILesdrev no.10:33-38 '64.

(MIRA 18:10)

GUSLITSER, I.Z.; KAZYMOV, A.A.

New ventilation method at viscose-producing plants. Khim.volok.
no.6:39-42 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu predpriyatiy
iskusstvennogo volokna.
(Rayon) (Factory--Heating and ventilation)

GUSLITSER, L.N. (Kiyev-71, ul. Khorevaya, 4, kv.2); BYALIK, V.V., student
(Kiyev-1, ul. Kalinina, 3, kv.3)

Sarcomas developing cicatrices of gunshot wounds. Vopr. onk. 9
no.4:95-98 '63.

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - zasluzhennyy
deyatel' nauki prof. Ye.I.Chayka) Kiyevskogo Ordena Trudovogo
Krasnogo Znameni imeni akademika Bogomol'tsa meditsinskogo
instituta (rektor-dotsent V.D.Bratus').

GUSLITSER, L.N.

Registration of oncological patients and its relation to new conditions of the oncological service. Vop. onk. 10 no.6:106-107 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Iz organ'zatsionno-metodicheskogo otdela (zav. - kand. med.nauk G.I.Ivakhne) Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta eksperimenta'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii (dir. - akademik AN UkrSSR R.Ye." etskiy). Adres avtora: Kiyev, 108, Vasil'kovskaya, 65, Ukrainskiy institut eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii.

RUCHKOVSKIY, B.S. (Kiyev, 73, ul. Volkovskaya, d.7); GUSLITSER, L.N.
(Kiyev, 71, ul. Khorevaya, d.4, kv.2)

On the 50th anniversary of the First All-Russian Congress on Control
of Cancerous Diseases. Vop. onk. 10 no.5:118-121 '64. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Iz Ukrainского nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta eksperimental'noy
i klinicheskoy onkologii (dir. - akademik AN UkrSSR R.Ye.Kavetskiy).

GUSLITSER, L.N.

Occurrence of malignant neoplasms among the population of
Crimea Province of the U.S.S.R. Vop. onk. 11 no.9:100-
102 '65. (KIRA 18:9)

1. Iz organizatsionno-metodicheskogo otdela (zav. - kand. med.
nauk G.I.Ivakhno) Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo in-
stituta eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii (dir. -
akademii AN UkrSSR R.Ye.Kavetskiy).

GUSLITSER, R. /

Tire carcass damage due to hitting obstructions. Avt. transp. 35 no.5:
31-33 My '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti.
(Automobiles--Tires)

GUSLITSER. R. L. Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Methods of ^{study} ~~study~~ of the strength
~~of frames~~ of automobile ^(tire crimps) Mos, 1958. 14 pp (Min of Higher Education USSR.
Mos Automechanical Inst), 100 copies (KL, 13-58, 96)

AUTHORS: Guslitser, R.L., Koz'min, L.V. SOV/113-58-4-16/21
TITLE: Elastic Rims for Tires (Elastichnyye obody dlya shin)
PERIODICAL: Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 4, pp 44-45 (USSR)
ABSTRACT: After having remarked on the advantages of elastic rims for tires, the author discusses designs and principles applied in this direction in West Europe, mainly in West Germany. There are 2 diagrams and 5 references (Transliterated titles of 4 German and 1 French journal)

1. Tires--Equipment 2. Materials--Design

Card 1/1

GUSLITZER, R., inzh.; LOKHINA, P., inzh.; TSUKERBERG, S., kand. tekhn. nauk.

Selecting proper tire pressure. Avt. transp. 36 no.1:10-12 Ja '58.
(Automobiles--Tires) (MIRA 11:1)

SOV/136-59-4-21/2

AUTHOR: Guslitser, R.L.

TITLE: An All-Union Research and Technical Meeting on Car
Suspensions (Vsesoyuznoye nauchno-tekhnicheskoye
soveshchaniye po podveskam avtomobiley)

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i Rezina, 1959, Nr 4, p 54 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The meeting was held from 16th to 19th February, 1959 at
the Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy avtomobil'nyy i avtomotor-
nyy institut (Research Institute for Automobiles
and Buses, NAMI). Representatives of car factories,
research institutes and members of teaching institutes
heard 24 lectures and reviews. The chief designer of
NAMI, A.A. Lipgart, reviewed improvements in car suspen-
sions, and many papers dealt with rubber-pneumatic suspen-
sions. A.M. Gorelik (NAMI) discussed pneumatic rubber-
cord suspensions, drawing attention to their advantages,
and also spoke of their use abroad. R.A. Akopyan (IAZ)
referred to their adoption in public transport e.g. in

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SOV/138-59-4-21/26

An All-Union Research and Technical Meeting on Car Suspensions
the bus IAZ-695E. V.A. Galashin (MVTU) reviewed the
work on rubber-cord diaphragms for car suspensions,
which has been carried out in the Leningrad Tyre
Factory, and the work of MVTU im. Bauman. Further
lectures were read by R.L. Guslitser (NIISHP), M.G.
Parkhilovskiy (GAZ), V.B. Tsimbalin etc. which dealt
with experimental work on car suspension, their efficiency
under various conditions etc. R.V. Rotenberg's dis-
cussion on the use of computers for engineering calcul-
ations was of outstanding interest. Ya. M. Pevzner
discussed the road-holding properties of cars.

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BIDERMAN, Vadim L'vovich; GUSLITSER, Ruyim L'vovich; ZAKHAROV,
Sergey Petrovich; NENAKHOV, Boris Viktorovich;
SELEZNEV, Ivan Ivanovich; TSUKERBERG, Solomon Maksimovich;
BUKHIN, B.L., red.; KOGAN, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Motor-vehicle tires; design, construction, testing, and
operation] Avtomobil'nye shiny i konstruktsiia, raschet,
ispytanie, ekspluatatsiia. [By] V.L.Biderman i dr. Mo-
skva, Goskhimizdat, 1963. 382 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Motor vehicles--Tires)

GUSLIYENKO, Yu.A. [Husliienko, IU.O.]; CHERNYI, V.G. [Chornyi, V.H.]

X-ray determination of the dimensions of mosaic blocks of
the macrocrystalline EI-437 alloy. Ukr. fiz.zhur. 5 no.4:577-
578 J1-4g '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Institut liteynogo proizvodstva AN USSR.
(X-ray crystallography) (Alloys)

CHERNYY, V.G.; GUSLIYENKO, Yu.A.; BRAUN, M.P.

Selecting heat-treating conditions for heat-resistant nickel-base
foundry alloys. Struk.i svois.lit.splav. no.1:129-134 '62.
(MIRA 15:5)

(Nickel alloys-Heat treatment)

S/126/62/013/005/029/031
E073/E535

AUTHORS: Chernyy, V.G., Gusliyenko, Yu.A.
TITLE: On the crystal structure changes in nimonic type alloys during ageing
PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v.13, no.5, 1962, 795-798

TEXT: In earlier studies of the superfine crystalline structure of a fine-grain alloy during ageing, the first of the authors found that the dimensions of the mosaic blocks of the solid solution remained practically unchanged up to 850°C and he assumed that this was due to the small initial size of the mosaic blocks (6.5×10^{-6} cm). In the work described here, the dimensions of the mosaic blocks of the solid solution after ageing of an alloy of the same composition as before (19.55% Cr, 2.38% Ti, 0.59% Al, 0.035% C, rest nickel), with various block dimensions in the initial state, were studied. Quenching after various holding times at 1080°C enabled obtaining specimens with mosaic blocks of 6.5×10^{-5} cm, 6.5×10^{-2} cm and over 10^{-2} cm. After quenching, the specimens were held for four hours at 400 to 900°C. X-ray
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On the crystal structure ...

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diffraction patterns were obtained by means of ionization and photographic methods using K_{α} radiation of copper. If the mosaic blocks in the solid solution were 6.5×10^{-5} cm after quenching their dimensions remained unchanged up to 700°C and increased slightly on heating above 700°C . If these dimensions in the initial quenched state were 6.5×10^{-2} cm, they did not change with ageing. Rejection of an intermetallide phase after ageing at 700 to 750°C (maximum hardness of the alloy) produced in the solid solution stresses of the order of 20 kg/mm^2 which are considerably lower than the strength of the alloy. The stresses calculated from the type II distortions were of the same order of magnitude. The stresses at the boundary matrix-intermetallide were of the same order as the strength. This should not lead to mechanical breaking up of the structure since the strength in the microvolumes is undoubtedly higher than the strength in the macrovolume. Theoretical calculations confirm the experimentally obtained data. Thus, the earlier arrived at conclusion is confirmed that the improvement in strength of nimonic alloys during ageing is not due to the breaking up of the mosaic

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On the crystal structure ...

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blocks and of the solid solution. There are 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut liteynogo proizvodstva AN UkrSSR
(Institute of Foundry Production AS UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: September 25, 1961

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RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000617620015-3"
27958
S/185/60/005/021/021
D274/D306

18 1500

AUTHORS:

TITLE:

PERIODICAL:

Gusliyenko, Yu.O. and Chornyy, V.G.
X-ray determination of size of mosaic blocks in
aging of the large-grain alloy EI-437

Ukrayins'kyi fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 5, no. 4, 1960,
577-578

TEXT: The size of the mosaic blocks of the large-grain alloy EI-437 were determined by primary-extinction effects. The composition of the alloy was: 19.55% Cr, 2.38% Ti, 0.59% Al, 0.035% C, and the rest Ni. The same alloy was investigated by Chornyy (Ref. 1: Fizika metallov i metalovedeniye, 8, no. 1, 66, 1958). The homogenized specimens were tempered from a temperature of 1080°C for 8 hours and cooled in water. After such heat treatment the solid-solution blocks had a size of $6.5 \cdot 10^{-5}$ cm. The tempered specimens were heated from 400-900°C. They were kept at each temperature for 4 hours. The X-ray pictures were taken by means of the apparatus URS-501 for

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X-ray determination...

structural analysis and ionization recording. The size of the blocks was determined according to the intensity of interference, by means of Darwin's formula. The yield strength was measured by a "Vickers"-type device, with a diamond pyramid at a load of 30 kg. The results of the investigation are shown in a figure. It is evident from the figure that the mosaic blocks of the solid solution do not diminish in size over the entire temperature range. At temperatures from room temperature to 650°C, the size of the blocks remained practically unchanged. Above 700°C, the size increased, though slightly. The yield strength of the alloy remained unchanged (150 kg/mm²) up to 400°C. Further heating led to a slight increase in yield strength (190 kg/mm² at 500°C and 200 kg/mm² at 600°C); this is apparently due to the formation of a K-state in the alloy. A considerable increase in yield strength was observed at temperatures of 650-750°C. (At temperatures of 700-750°C, a maximum number of intermetal phases is formed, according to the results of other investigators). To these temperatures corresponds also large dispersion of blocks in the α' -phase. In conclusion, in the aging of

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the large-grain alloy EI-437 (just as in the aging of the small-grain alloy), the increase in yield strength is not related to a reduction in the size of the mosaic blocks. There are 1 figure and 4 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Instytut lyvarnogo vyrobnytsva AN USSR (Institute for Foundry Products AS UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: March 7, 1960

X

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S/743/62/000/001/008/008

AUTHORS: Chernyy, V.G., Guslienko, Yu.A., Braun, M.P.

TITLE: Selection of a heat-treatment regime for a cast heat-resistant nickel-based alloy.

SOURCE: Struktura i svoystva litykh splavov. no.1. Inst. lit. proizv. AN USSR. Kiev, Izd-vo AN UkrSSR, 1962, 129-134.

TEXT: The paper describes an experimental investigation intended to study the factors that determine the strength characteristics at ordinary and elevated temperatures of a cast multiply-alloyed high-temperature Ni alloy. The investigation was performed by means of X-ray diffraction analysis, which indicated the dependence of the dimensions of the mosaic blocks of the matrix and of the intermetallic phase of the alloy on the temperature (T) and the pre-quench holding time, as well as the variation of the magnitude of the nonuniformity of the crystalline-lattice parameter of the alloy, the crystalline-lattice parameters and the magnitude of the distortions of the third kind in the crystalline lattices of the intermetallic compounds and the matrix, and the composition of the carbide phases. The investigations were conducted on the YPC-50M (URS-50I) diffractometer and the YPC-55 (URS-55) X-ray equipment with Cu, Cr, and Co radiation. The dimensions of the blocks of

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Selection of a heat-treatment regime for ...

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the intermetallic phase were determined by the width of the (111) interference line. The dimensions of the blocks of the matrix mosaic of the alloy and the non-uniformity of its lattice parameter were obtained by means of a harmonic analysis of the shape of the (111) interferences. In addition, the dimensions of the matrix blocks of the alloy were determined from the change in the integral intensity of the (111) lines. Corrections for the non-monochromaticity of the radiation and the geometric conditions of the experiment were introduced. The investigation comprised tests of the following characteristics also: Modulus of elasticity (ME), characteristic temperature, dynamic distortions of the crystalline lattice, grain size, tensile strength, Vickers hardness, amount of intermetallic phase, and microstructure. The characteristic temperature and the magnitude of the dynamic distortion were calculated from the ME data. Upon suitable heat treatment, the alloy contained two basic phase components, the solid solution and the Ni_3Al intermetallic phase, both of which have a face-centered cubic lattice with parameters close in absolute magnitude (3.57 \AA). In addition, an alloyed (Ti, Cr, W) C carbide appears after quench. Other carbides detected: Cr_7C_3 , $(\text{Cr, Fe, W, Mo})_{23}\text{C}_6$, $\text{Fe}_3\text{W}_3\text{C}$, and the Ni_3Ti phase. Most stable are the (Ti, Cr, W) C and the Cr_7C_3 phases. The carbide phase of the alloy quenched at $1,280^\circ\text{C}$ contains approximately 75% (Ti, Cr, W) C, 20% Cr_7C_3 , and 5% of the other carbides. Because of the

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exceedingly complex alloying, the alloy manifests an inertness with respect to heat treatment; however, after quenching from 1,200-1,225°C, its properties are improved. The T of 1,225° lies above the solubility boundary of the intermetallic phase. A suitable heat treatment of this alloy consists of quenching from T 1,225° after 2-hr holding at that T. An additional reheating of the quenched alloy to T from 700-850° leads to an increase in its hardness from 406 kg/mm² after quenching alone to 450 kg/mm² after quenching & reheat to 800°C. However, reheating to 1,050° reduces the hardness of the alloy to 340 kg/mm². There are 2 figures and 5 Russian-language Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut liteynogo proizvodstva, AN USSR (Institute of Casting Production, AS UkrSSR).

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37906

S/126/62/013/004/020/022

E091/E435

10.1152

AUTHORS: Braun, M.P., Gusliyenko, Yu.A., Chernyy, V.G.

TITLE: Fine crystal structure of a highly alloyed nickel-base casting alloy

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v.13, no.4, 1962, 626-631

TEXT: The factors determining the mechanical properties of a heterogeneous highly alloyed refractory nickel-base casting alloy, containing W, Mo, etc as alloying elements were studied. By means of X-ray analysis (using Cu, Cr and Co irradiations), the dependence on temperature and soaking time prior to quenching of the dimensions of the regions of coherent scatter of X-rays (mosaic blocks) in the matrix and the intermetalloid phase, of the crystal lattice parameters and their degree of inhomogeneity and of the degree of third-order distortions of the crystal lattices of the intermetalloid and of the matrix, were studied. The composition of the carbide phases was also investigated. The dimensions of the intermetalloid phase blocks were determined from the width of the interference lines (111); those of the

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Fine crystal structure ... ,

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E091/E435

mosaic blocks of the matrix and the inhomogeneity of its lattice parameter were determined by means of harmonic analysis of the form of interference of (111). The dimensions of the mosaic blocks of the matrix were also determined from the change in integral intensity of the line (111). The modulus of elasticity was determined by means of an ultrasonic apparatus, using a dynamic method. The characteristic temperature and the value of the mean square deviations of atoms in the lattice was found by calculation from the values of the moduli of elasticity. The linear grain sizes of the alloy were measured by counting the units on a microsection plateau. The U.T.S. in tension was determined on a universal 30 ton Baldwin-type machine; the hardness was measured on a ТП(TP)-type (Vickers) machine, by means of a diamond pyramid at a load of 30 kg. The microstructure of the alloy was studied by means of a МММ-7 (MIM-7) microscope. The intermetalloid and carbide phases were studied in the isolated state. It was found that the mosaic blocks in and the quantity of the intermetalloid phase after quenching the alloy from 1150 to 1180°C remain the same as in the original as-cast state.

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E-14614131

Fine crystal structure ...

S/126/62/013/004/020/022
E091/E435

Quenching from above 1200°C led to a reduction of the γ -phase blocks. Quenching of the alloy from 1200 and 1280°C resulted in an increase in the quantity of γ' -phase; the degree of third order distortion of this phase remained practically constant in the entire quenching temperature range. The inhomogeneity of crystal lattice parameter decreased with increase in quenching temperature up to 1150°C. Quenching from 1200°C resulted in a sharp increase of the degree of inhomogeneity of crystal lattice parameter; the concentration inhomogeneity remained constant with further increase in temperature, up to 1280°C. The modulus of elasticity remained constant after quenching from 1150 to 1280°C. The characteristic temperature is within the limits 445 to 455°C. Quenching from 1150 to 1200°C did not cause great changes in hardness. The results of microstructural studies of the alloy confirmed the results of X-ray investigation. It is concluded that the improvement in strength and refractoriness of the alloy investigated after quenching from 1200 to 1250°C is due essentially to a change in quantity, state and distribution of the intermetalloid phase. There is 1 figure.

Card 3/4

Fine crystal structure ...

S/126/62/013/004/020/022
E091/E435

ASSOCIATION: Institut liteynogo proizvodstva AN UkrSSR
(Institute of Foundry Production AS UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: June 17, 1961 (initially)
November 1, 1961 (after revision)

Card 4/4

YERMOL'YEVA, Z.V.; VALEDINSKAYA, L.K.; LAZAREVA, Ye.N.; AVTSYN, A.P.; AZILETSKAYA,
A.Ye.; BEREZINA, Ye.K.; RAVICH, B.V.; RYKALEVA, A.M.; GUSLOVA, A.M.

Experimental study of protein-free preparations from the liver and the
thymus. Trudy AMN SSSR 22:14-21 '52. (MLRA 6:6)

(Antibiotics) (Tuberculosis)

YERMOL'YEVA, Z.V.; AVTSYN, A.P.; BEREZINA, Ye.K.; GUSLOVA, A.M.

Experimental study of Soviet "kampolon" in hematogenic tuberculosis in animals and an attempt to use this preparation in practice. Trudy AMN SSSR 22:21-25 '52. (MLRA 6:6)

(Tuberculosis) (Antibiotics)

YERMOL'YEVA, Z.V.; SEMICH, A.I.; AVTSYN, A.P.; RAVICH, B.V.; BEREZINA, Ye.K.;
LAZAREVA, Ye.N.; GUSLOVA, A.M.

Study of streptomycin and of combined streptomycin preparations. Trudy
AMN SSSR 22:37-46 '52. (MLRA 6:6)
(Streptomycin)

GUSLYAKOV, A. A. ✓

7

P. H. X-ray tube with particularly long and sharp ruled focus.
A. I. Rublik, A. A. Guslyakov, and B. Ya. Pines. *Trudy*
Fiz. Otdel., Fiz.-Mat. Fakul'teta Khark'gov. Univ. 4, 129-32
(1953); *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1954, No. 50288; cf. C.A.
47, 3109d.—The length of focus of the tube is 22 mm.,
width 0.3 mm., distance from focus to window 12 mm., angle
of convergence 50°. This permits one to photograph mono-
crystals without disturbing the crystals. M. H. Zhen

Small (2)

GUSLYANNIKOV, V.

LIBERMAN, S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; GUSLYANNIKOV, V., V.
inzhener.

Centrifugal apparatus for continuous rendering of fat. Mias.ind.
SSSR 28 no.1:62-63 '57. (MLRA10:3)
(Centrifuges) (Oils and fats)

GUSLYANNIKOV, V.V, Cond Tech Sci—(diss) "Study of the centrifugal
method of ^{do} grinding ^{the centrifugal effect} raw fat and ~~melting it out~~ (on the basis of the 'AVZh'
centrifugal apparatus." Mos, 1958. 19 pp (Min of Higher Education USSR.
Mos Technological Inst of Meat and Dairy Industry⁴), 150 copies (KL, 26-58,
109)

- 60 -

ROGACH, Lidiya Trofimovna; GUSLYAYEV, A.V., red.; GOROKHOVA, S.S.,
tekhn. red.

[Reader on machine tools in English] Khrestomatia po
stankam; na angliiskom iazyke. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo
"Vyssshaia shkola," 1963. 111 p. (MIRA 17:2)

GORDON, Aleksandr L'vovich; ROSSIYANSKIY, Lev Savel'yevich; BEL'TSEV,
A.N., retsenzent; GUSMAN, A.I., red.; BORUNOV, N.I., tekhn.red.

[Economics, organization, and planning in the radio industry]
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izvodstva. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1963. 351 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Radio industry)

GORDON, Aleksandr L'vovich; ROSSIYANSKIY, Lev Savel'yevich;
GUSMAN, A.I., red.

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organization and planning of the radio industry] Sbornik
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rovaniu radiotekhnicheskogo proizvodstva. Moskva,
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VLASOV, O.Y., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; VEYDENBAUM, G.I., imzh.;
YEREMEYEV, G.G., imzh.; KAZBEK-KAZIYEV, Z.A.; GUSMAN, A.Z.;
BOLOTINA, A.V., red.izd-va; TARKHOVA, K.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Durability of enclosing and structural elements; physical
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1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut
stroitel'noy fiziki. 2. Laboratoriya dolgovechnosti og-
razhdayushchikh konstruktivnykh Institut stroitel'noy fiziki
Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Vlasov,
Veydenbaum, Yeremeyev, Kazbek-Kaziyev, Gusman). 2. Chlen-
korrespondent Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury (for
Vlasov). (Building materials—Testing)

Cand Med Sci

GUSMAN, B. S.

Dissertation: "Value Apparatus of Heart in the Cases of Certain Acute Infections."
19/12/50

Acad Med Sci USSR

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

GUSHAN, B.S.

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Mar-Apr 50. (GLML 19:4)

L. Of the Department of Pathological Anatomy (Head -- Academician
A.I.Abrikosov) of the First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Institute,
Moscow.

GUSHMAN, B.S. (Moscow)

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GUSMAN, B.S.; MITULINA, T.V. (Moskva)

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1. Iz patomorfologicheskoy laboratorii (sav. - kandi. med. nauk
B.S. Gusman) Kontrol'nogo instituta meditsinskikh biologicheskikh
kikh preparatov imeni Tarasevicha (direktor L.S. Ogloblina).

ГЕР-А-УГОЛОВ. То.Н. доктор мед.наук: ГОРМАН. Б.С. канд. мед.наук
БЕЗПРЕДВ. ИНИТ. Е.К. канд. мед.наук (Москва)

IV Conference of the Morphologists of the German Democratic
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(MIRA 18:10)

CCNY 100-100000

№ 10 (1976)
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1. TSentral'nyy ekonomicheskii institut Gosplana RSFSR.
(Petroleum products)

MILYAVSKIY, Il'ya Osipovich; Khabarov, Nikolay Fedorovich; KVACHEV,
Vladimir Mikhaylovich; GUSMAN, L., red.; SHLYK, M.,
tekhn.red.

[Economic accountability on collective farms; practices of
collective farms near Moscow] Khozraschet v kolkhozakh; iz opyta
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(MIRA 14:2)

(Collective farms--Accounting)

PA LT26

GUSMAN, M. T.

USSR/Oil Wells
Hoists, magnetic
Tools

Mar 1947

"A Retrieving Tool with a Constant Magnet," M T
Gusman, 2 pp

"Kefityanoye Khozyaystvo" Vol. XIV, No 3

The principle of magnetism used to recover tools
dropped in oil wells. Two cross sections.

LT26

LA 25/49T97

USSR/Petroleum
Drills, Oil Well
Drills, Turbine

Jun 48

"Some Problems in the Operation of Turbo
Drills," M. T. Gusman, 3 pp

"Neft. Khoz" No 6

In 1947, some 150 wells were sunk using turbo-
drilling method. Describes advantages of meth-
od. Gives statistics for well sinking and
performance characteristics of some typical
USSR turbo drills.

25/49T97

GUSMAN, M. T.

Turbine drilling of oil wells
i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1952.
166 p. (52-66757)

Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi

TN870.693

Subject : USSR/Mining
Card : 1/2
Author : Gusman, M. T.
Title : Means for an increase in efficiency of turbine drilling
in Azneft'
Periodical : Neft. Khoz., v. 32, #5, 6-12, My 1954
Abstract : The author presents a review of various data on high speed drilling in the Tuymaz, Bashkir and Tataf regions and suggests applying the same methods in the Azneft to increase efficiency in drilling. Special turbo-drills of sectional type were designed, constructed and tested in the mechanical repair base of Azneft'. Sections of the turbo-drills can be assembled to produce 100, 150 and 190 turbo-drill stages. The efficiency of drilling is increased with high speed and high pressure on drill, lubricated with fast moving clay solution. Maximum efficiency was obtained with combined drilling and percussion operations. 5 tables, 1 chart and 1 drawing.

AID P - 328

Neft. Khoz., v. 32, #5, 6-12, My 1954. (additional card) AID P - 328

Card : 2/2

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

Subject : USSR/Mining AID P - 2709
Card 1/1 Pub. - 6/27
Author : Gusman, M. T.
Title : Results in applying sectional turbo-drills
Periodical : Neft. khoz. v. 33, #6, 15-20, Je 1955
Abstract : Description of a new type of sectional turbo-drill, the TS3-8" and TS3-10", which was found to be more efficient for deep well drilling. Data on performance and a design diagram are given.
Institution : None
Submitted : No date

Subject : USSR/Mining AID P - 3815

Card 1/1 Pub. 78 - 3/25

Authors : Bulakh, G. I., M. T. Gusman and A. I. Kolemasov

Title : Method of proper selection of turbodrills and their most efficient operation

Periodical : Neft. khoz., v. 33, #11, 14-22, N 1955

Abstract : In order to ascertain the most effective conditions for turbodrill work, the author presents graphical charts in which for different types of turbodrills the relationships of varied parameters essential to drill performance are plotted (pressure and its changes, pumps discharge, drill rotating speeds, etc.). 2 references, 1943 and 1955.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

SHUMOVA, Zinaida Ivanovna; SOBKINA, Irina Viktorovna; GUSMAN, M.T., redaktor;
KOVALEVA, A.A., vedushchiy redaktor; SHIKIN, S.I., tekhnicheskii
redaktor

[Concise manual on turbine drills] Kratkii spravochnik po turboburam.
Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry,
1956, 141 p. (MIRA 9:10)
(Boring machinery)

GUSMAN, M.T.

Base construction of the drill core. Neft.khoz. 34 no.1:34
Ja '56. (MLRA 9:5)
(Oil well drilling--Equipment and supplies)

11/5
741.322
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Gusman, Mikhail Timofeyevich

Turbobur [Turbine drill, by]
N. Gusman, [i] G. Barshay. Moskva,
"Molodaya Gvardiya", 1957.

60 p. illus., diags. (Tekhnika
Shestoy Pyatiletki)

Bibliographical footnotes.

Gusman, M. T.

93-5-5/19

AUTHOR: Gusman, M. T., Zalkin, S. L.

TITLE: The Use of Bottom Hole Forwarding Mechanisms in Deep Well Turbine Drilling (O primeneniі zaboynykh mekhanizmov podachi pri turbinnom burenii glubokikh skvazhin)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanoye Khozyaystvo, 1957, Nr 5, pp. 16-21 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: One of the problems confronting drillers in deep and deflected well turbine drilling is the maintenance of sufficient and constant pressure on the bit. For various reasons the drill pipe has a tendency to become suspended affecting thereby the penetration rate of the bit. In rotary drilling this problem was solved by installing a string of weighted drill pipe above the bit. In 1956, the 'Tatneft' Association introduced this method in turbine drilling with positive results. The only drawback was that, since the weighted drill pipe was 277 m long (Well No. 1469), so much time was lost in lifting and lowering operations that it offset any advantage gained by the introduction of the weighted drill pipe. The VNIIBurneft' (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Oil Drilling) devised

Card 1/4

The Use of Bottom Hole Forwarding Mechanisms in Deep Well (Cont.) 93-5-5/19

another method of maintaining a constant pressure on the bit. The device known as a ZMP (zaboyunny mekhanizm podachi - a forwarding face mechanism) is located above and attached to, the turbo drill itself, allowing the turbo drill and its bit to remain under constant pressure, which can be calculated using the following equation:

$$R = \frac{PF}{1000} + q_t + q_m$$

where P is the pressure drop across the turbo drill, F - the area of the piston, q_t - the weight of the turbo drill and q_m the weight of the movable part of the ZMP. It is stated that the fact that the instrument helps to maintain a constant pressure on the bit is somewhat inconsistent with the requirements of drilling, but it is more advantageous to have such a constant load than to be unable to vary the load altogether as is the case with deep well drilling. A detailed description of

Card 2/4

93-5-5/19

The Use of Bottom Hole Forwarding Mechanisms in Deep Well (Cont.)

the forwarding device and its operation is given (Fig. 1 and 2). In order to increase the load on the bit, weighted drill pipe may be installed between the ZMP and the turbodrill. An additional load can be achieved by using a two- or three- piston ZMP. The maximum load of a three-piston designed and tested by the VNIIBurneft' in the Tatar Republic in 1956 was 30 t. To test the effect of the ZMP on the penetration rate and on the footage drilled per bit the VNIIBurneft' conducted experimental work in two adjoining wells in the Mukhanovo area under identical geological and engineering conditions with and without the forwarding devices. The data in Fig. 3 shows the change in the penetration rate and in the footage drilled per bit both with and without the ZMP devices to be a function of the depth of the well. The ZMP devices increase the penetration rate and the footage drilled per bit, which also increase as the depth of the well increases. Production drilling made it possible to test several types of ZMP devices. The specifications of various ZMP mechanisms are given in the table. In conclusion the author states: 1) The existing methods of regulating the weight on the

Card 3/4

The Use of Bottom Hole Forwarding Mechanism in Deep Well (Cont.) ^{93-5-5/19}

bit are not satisfactory and affect adversely the turbodrill performance indices, especially in drilling deep and deflected wells. 2) The use of ZMP devices is recommended since it makes the penetration of a turbodrill independent of whether the drill type becomes suspended or not. 3) Experience shows that the ZMP device increases the penetration rate and the footage drilled per bit, especially in deep well drilling. 4) The ZMP devices designed by the VNIIBurneft' should be tested in deep well drilling on a large scale in the eastern and southern regions.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

GUSMAN, M.T., MITEL'MAN, B.I.

Trubodrilling wells with diminishing diameters. Neft.khoz. 35 no.2:11-
14 F '57. (MLRA 10:3)
(Oil well drilling) (Turbodrills)

GUSMAN, M.T.; MITEL'MAN, B.I.

Efficient utilization of the capacity of pumping installations
when drilling deep wells. Neft. khoz. 35 no.12:10-13 D '57.

(Oil well pumps)

(MIRA 11:2)

^{T.}
GUSMAN, M.; MININ, A.

"Well-bottom drive for exploratory drilling" by N.G. Zhilkin.

Reviewed by M. Gusman, A. Minin. Neft. khoz. 35 no.12:66-68

D '57.

(MIRA 11:2)

(Boring machinery)

(Zhilkin, N.G.)

GUSMAN, M.T., inzh.

Increasing the effectiveness of deep turbodrilling. Trudy
VNIIBT no.1:3-16 '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Boring)

1/4(5)

SOV/93-58-12-3/16

AUTHOR: Gusman, M.T. and Perlin, S.M.

TITLE: About Plastic Turbines for Turbodrills (O plastmassovykh turbinakh turbobura)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanoye khozyaystvo, 1958, Nr 12, pp 14-19 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The vanes of turbines for the first turbodrills were simplified and executed in the form of so-called grids (Fig 1). In 1940 turbine disks were cast in one-piece from wrought iron. In 1943 the Yugo-Kamskiy Plant learned to cast steel rotors and stators and in 1944-45 plants in the Perm' Oblast began casting one-piece turbine disks from steel. Currently turbines are cast from 35 LB steel in earthen molds. The ends of these turbines were out in 2-3 hours and consequently the turbodrill fails after 150-350 hours of operation. The Verkhne-Serginskiy Plant produced an experimental lot of turbines by precision casting but they proved economically unacceptable as the cast turbines with inserted vanes. Nevertheless, it is still possible to cast a turbine of higher efficiency, smoother vanes, and improved profile. But this will not decrease the production cost nor increase the quantity of turbines since these factors depend on the

Card 1/2

The vanes of turbines (Cont.)

SOV/93-58-12-3/16

material used in turbine production. The selection of material is determined by the operating conditions of the turbine parts (Fig.2). But the operating conditions of the flow area of the rotor, stator, and hubs vary and, therefore, solid cast turbines are unjustified and merely complicate the production of the parts and raise the cost. In 1956, the VNIIST Institute began developing turbines with plastic flow areas and steel hubs. The design was prepared by R.A. Ioannesyan, M.T. Gusman, G.A. Lyubimov, S.M. Perlin, B.D. Malkin, and M.M. Turok (patent No. 12172). The test materials included caprone, tar 68, polyethylene, and polyvinylchloride (Table 1). The experimental model (Fig 3) in conjunction with a TS4-5" turbodrill was tested at the Kandry Oilpool of the Bashzapadnefteerazvedka Trust and in conjunction with a TS4MP-5" turbodrill in wells of the Otkyabr'skiy Exploration Drilling Department of the Trust. The test results are given in Tables 2-3. The tests showed that plastic turbines can be employed with turbodrills. They conclude that extensive employment of plastic turbines will enable them to reduce the cost of turbine production by more than half and considerably increase the output of turbodrills and spare turbines without substantially extending the industrial sites or increasing the investments in equipment. There are 3 figures and 3 tables.

Card 2/2

GUSMAN, N.T.

Using small-diameter turbodrills. Neft. khoz. 36 no.6:5-9

Je '58.

(MIRA 11:9)

(Oil well drilling)

GUSMAN, M. Y., IOANNESYAN, R. A., TREBIN, F. A., OSTROVSKIY, A. P., TAGIYEV, E. I.,
TITKOV, N. I., SHMAREV, A. T., GELFGAT, Y. A., MININ, A. A., and SHASKIN, V. D.

"Progress of Turbodrilling and Studying New Methods of Drilling Wells
in the USSR."

Report submitted at the Fifth World Petroleum Congress, 30 May -
5 June 1959. New York City.

GUSMAN, Moisey Timofeyevich; KOL'CHENKO, Aleksandr Vasil'yevich; SILIN,
Askol'd Aleksandrovich; RASTOVA, G.V., vedushchiy red.; FEDO-
TOVA, I.G., tekhn.red.

[Rubber-metal turbodrill bearings] Rezino-metallicheskie pod-
shipniki turboburov. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo nef. i
gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1959. 105 p. (MIRA 13:3)
(Bearings (Machinery)) (Turbodrills)

GUSHAN, M.T.

Use of diamond bits in turbodrilling, based on drilling practices
in France. Neft. khoz. 37 no.1:43-48 Ja '59.

(MIRA 12:3)

(France--Turbodrills)

TIMOFEEV, N.S.; GUSMAN, M.T.

Drilling equipment and drilling tools at the exhibition in
Tulsa (United States). Neft.khoz. 37 no.12:56-60 D '59.
(MIRA 13:5)

(Tulsa--Exhibitions)
(Oil well drilling--Equipment and supplies)

TIMOFEYEV, Nikolay Stepanovich, inzh.; QUSMAN, Mikhail Timofeyevich,
inzh.; Prinimal uchastiye MALYSHEV, D.G., inzh. DUBROVINA,
N.D., vedushchiy red.; TROFIMOV, A.V., tekhn.red.

[Drilling practices in the United States] Burenie skvazhin
v SShA. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-top-
livnoi lit-ry, 1960. 194 p. (MIRA 13:12)
(United States--Oil well drilling)

GUSMAN, M. T.

Cand Tech Sci - (diss) "Turbine drilling of petroleum and gas wells. Paper of studies and inventions presented in application for the academic degree of candidate of technical sciences." Baku, 1961. 81 pp; (Joint Council of Azerbaydzhan Inst of Petroleum and Chemistry imeni M. Azizbekov and Institutes and Establishments Academy of Sciences Azer SSR); 250 copies; free; (KL, 10-61 sup, 213)

GUSMAN, M.T.; ZARKHIN, A.M.

Testing diamond bits in deep drilling fields of the Azerbaijan
Association for Petroleum Production. Neft. khoz. 38 no.12:11-17
(Azerbaijan--Boring machinery--Testing)

GUSMAN, M.T.; LYUBIMOV, B.G.; BARSHAY, G.S.

Possibilities of increasing the torque in sectionalizing
turbodrills. Neft. khoz. 40 no.11:12-16 N '62.

(MIRA 16:7)

(Turbodrills) (Torque)